



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

UNHCR: 10,000 Rwandans Flee From Camps

AB0905120095 Paris AFP in English
1139 GMT 09 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, May 9 (AFP) — Some 10,000 Rwandans have fled to neighboring Burundi and Zaire from displaced people's camps in southern Rwanda which were closed down last month by the Tutsi-installed government, UN officials said Tuesday [9 May].

Burundians authorities, like the Rwandan government, suspect the Rwandan refugees of being defeated troops or extremist militiamen from the Hutu majority who stand accused of the genocide of more than 500,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus last year.

About 8,000 of the refugees were Tuesday in northwest Burundi after fleeing during the past two weeks, but some could decide to move on into neighbouring Zaire, according to Paul Strongberg, the spokesman here for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Troops of the Rwandan government are accused by the United Nations of massacring 2,000 people in Kibeho displaced persons' camp last month, but the authorities deny the figure and say some 300 died. An international investigation is under way.

Strongberg told AFP that about 7,000 refugees are in Cibitoke Province, bordering on Zaire, 1,000 others are in the Kanyanza region where several Rwandan refugee camps are already installed, and 2,000 have arrived in eastern Zaire's Kamanyola district.

About 600 people turned up at Magara in Ngozi Province, east of Kanyanza, but were turned away by local officials and could go back to Rwanda, Strongberg added.

Burundi has the same ethnic mix of mainly Hutus and minority Tutsis as Rwanda, where the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front seized power last July after three months of genocidal civil war.

The north of Burundi, which is also at risk of major bloodletting between the two ethnic groups, is already home to 195,000 Rwandan refugees and the coalition government in Bujumbura charges that Rwandan Hutu extremists have linked armed with armed Burundian Hutus in a destabilisation campaign.

Last month, more than 200,000 Rwandans were still living in camps set up in southwest Rwanda, where French troops for two months set up a protective safe zone during last year's bloodshed. But the Rwandan army has closed down these camps and the government has asked their former occupants to go home.

Most of the displaced people did return to their villages, where many were subsequently arrested for alleged participation in the genocide, while others preferred to go into exile.

More than two million Rwandans, around a quarter of the pre-war population, are refugees in other countries of the region, above all Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi. Almost all of them are Hutus.

Belgians Attacked: 2 Guards Killed, 1 Injured

BR0905151695 Asse HET LAATSTE NIEUWS
in Dutch 9 May 95 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Belgians Under Fire in Burundi"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura — For three hours, the house and the soap factory Savonar of the Belgian couple Andre and Janine Schreyen in the Burundian capital of Bujumbura, has been shelled and shot at with automatic rifles. Eventually, the attackers ran off with over 100,000 Belgian francs.

Two Burundian guards were killed and a third one was seriously injured.

"When the shooting began, we tried to call for help, and then hid in the bedroom in order to wait for the Army to intervene," Mrs. Schreyen says. When a Burundian Army unit finally arrived with armored vehicles, the attackers had already disappeared for a long time.

The Schreyens are running the soap factory Savonar, which employs some 120 people. The Belgian couple had only returned to Bujumbura eight days before, after it had fled to Belgium just before Easter because of the continuing ethnic conflicts in the country.

Rwanda

RSA Official Delivers Armored Vehicles, Medicine

MB0905192495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0829 GMT 7 May 95

[Report by Jonathon Rees]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali May 7 SAPA — Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad on Saturday [6 May] delivered two armoured cars and five tons of medicine to United Nations agencies in Rwanda, and called for the speedy convening of an international court to try people accused of genocide.

"South Africa is totally committed to an international tribunal, sooner rather than later. We want reconciliation based on justice. We can not ignore the fact there was a genocide," he told reporters after meeting top Rwandese Government officials.

Mr Pahad held talks with Defence Minister and Deputy President Maj-Gen Paul Kagame on South Africa's role in Rwanda's rehabilitation and development, and how South Africa could contribute to conflict resolution.

"If South Africa can make a contribution it will be very helpful," Gen Kagame said. "We need expertise from South Africa to help us normalise."

"We hope to enjoy South Africa's assistance in rehabilitating Rwanda," Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said after meeting Mr Pahad.

The reconditioned landmine-proof Mamba armoured cars, each worth about R180,000 [rands], were handed to the UN's World Food Programme [WFP] to aid relief efforts in remote and dangerous areas.

WFP officials said the vehicles would aid the transport of food and staff to orphanages and clinics running food-for-work schemes, especially in the former French-controlled zone around Cyangugu in south-west Rwanda.

"This is extremely important and will enable us to travel in areas where landmines may be planted," said WFP spokesman Brenda Barton, adding that it was the first donation of armoured vehicles in the organisation's history.

WFP plans to ask SA for trailers to tow behind the Mambas as it moves from emergency humanitarian relief to rehabilitation.

The UN's children's organisation UNICEF said the R240,000 worth of medical supplies would aid the slow rebuilding of Rwanda's health care system, shattered by genocide and war last year that left up to a million people dead.

Among medicines flown to Kigali in a South African Air Force Hercules C-130 transporter were tablets to combat malaria and antibiotics for lower respiratory tract infections, two of Rwanda's leading killers.

"We are in dire need of medicines and I hope this is not the last. Your collaboration will continue to benefit the women and children of Rwanda," UNICEF Rwanda co-ordinator Thomas Bergmann told Mr Pahad.

"This is the kind of stuff we were hoping to get," said Bob Davis, acting UNICEF health director in Rwanda.

He said about two thirds of Rwanda's pre-war health centres had been reopened, though rebuilding of the primary health care system was going slower than hoped.

Relief workers spoke of a growing anti-UN feeling in Kigali, especially since the April 22 Kibeho massacre

where UN workers disagreed with the government on how many people were killed.

UN officials said up to 2,000 were killed by government troops firing on Hutu refugees trying to leave the camp. The government says no more than 300 died and that the Hutus fired the first shots.

Mr Pahad said Rwanda had made "tremendous progress" in consolidating democracy and dealing with reconstruction.

South Africa, he said, was interested in broader relations with the country, from mutual trade to assisting conflict resolution.

Among problems facing Rwanda was the need to rebuild from nothing the institutions shattered by war. "They want assistance in becoming self-sufficient," Mr Pahad said.

"We are interested in all aspects of Africa. It is in our interest to ensure our continent is at peace with itself."

South Africa is one of 11 countries on the central body of the Organisation for African Unity's Mechanism for the Prevention, Resolution and Management of Conflict, established in 1993.

Radio Reports 350 Refugees Left in Kibeho Camp
EA0905221395 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1115 GMT 9 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The displaced people who were left in Kibeho camp are continuing to return home. Only 350 of them are still in the camp. The others have already returned home.

Last Refugees Reportedly Leave
AB0905185595 Paris AFP in English
1610 GMT 9 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, 9 May (AFP) — The last Rwandan Hutus left Kibeho displaced persons' camp in southwest Rwanda Tuesday [9 May] to return to their homes, a UN spokesman said here. Some 320 Hutus left the camp on foot or aboard UN trucks, said Ismael Diallo, spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Troops of the Rwandan Government are accused by the United Nations of massacring 2,000 people in the camp last month, but the authorities deny the figure and say some 300 died. An international investigation is under way. The surviving Hutu refugees refused to leave the camp fearing further killing by the Tutsi-dominated Army.

Prime Minister Opens Inquiry Into Kibeho Events

*EA0905220595 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1115 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu yesterday afternoon at 1630 officially opened the proceedings of the independent international commission of inquiry into the Kibeho events. The Kibeho events took place in the night of 22nd to 23rd April during an operation aimed at closing displaced people's camps. The commission's opening ceremony took place at the Hotel des Mille Collines, Kigali. [passage omitted]

The commission is made up of representatives from the following countries: United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, one representative from the United Nations, and one from the OAU. All these representatives were present at the ceremony. The Rwandan Government is represented in the commission by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. [passage omitted]

The prime minister reiterated that the Rwandan Government is at the service of the commission should the it need any assistance. He called on the commission to work out an extensive list of its logistical, financial, and other needs.

Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu also stressed that the commission will have access to any information considered necessary. The commission is free to visit any areas that it considers relevant to its proceedings, and to interview anybody considered likely to have relevant information.

After the opening ceremony, the commission members held a meeting behind closed doors and, among other things, elected the commission's office bearers. The OAU was elected chairman, Canada vice president, and the Netherlands rapporteur.

The Rwandan Government wants the commission to complete its work within the shortest possible time so that the truth on the Kibeho events can be established.

Parliament Adopts New Constitution 5 May

*EA0705171095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
0515 GMT 7 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Members of parliament in their ordinary session last Friday [5 May] adopted Rwanda's new Constitution. The constitution was voted [in] by 55 members of parliament out of 57 and there were two abstentions.

The new constitution of Rwanda is made up of:

1. Constitutional items singled out from the constitution of 10 June 1991.
2. The Arusha [northern Tanzania] peace agreement signed on 4 August 1993.
3. The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] declaration of 17 July 1994 setting up national institutions.
4. The agreement signed on 24 November 1994 between political parties which were not implicated in last year's genocide.

Zaire

Epidemic Kills 100; City of Kikwit Under Quarantine

*LD1005093095 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 10 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Zaire, a red diarrhea epidemic has been raging in the city of Kikwit — we reported on that 9 May. The city is now under quarantine. The roads leading to the town, which has more than 500,000 inhabitants, are blocked by the army.

There is no known cure or efficient vaccine against this virus. One hundred people have already died in the region.

Kenya

German Authorities Explain Aid Reduction

EA0905200495 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
9 May 95 p 4

[Article by Ken Opala and Sylvia Mudasia]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Germany slashed financial aid to Kenya because the government was renegeing on its pledge for political reforms made at a Paris meeting last year, Bonn authorities said here yesterday. "It seemed to us that after the Paris meeting and after securing the much-needed aid from donors, the Kenya Government immediately began making an about-turn on its promise," said Mr. Gerald Ganns, director of Africa, German Foreign Affairs Department. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ganns said the frequent arrests of opposition leaders, cancellation of their meetings and the development of a commercial airport at Eldoret [Rift Valley Province], were central in Bonn's dramatic decision.

In an interview with the [DAILY] NATION in Bonn, Mr. Ganns said his government made no new financial aid to Kenya during a meeting held between the Kenya and Germany authorities about three weeks ago. Technical assistance to Kenya will continue.

Said Mr. Ganns: "In Paris, Kenya made beautiful proposals on how to reform on both the economic and political fronts. But immediately after the meeting it went back to its old self. Bonn was not amused."

Donors Urged Not To Link Aid to Politics

EA0905222095 Nairobi KNA in English
1506 GMT 9 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 9 May (KNA) — KANU [Kenya African National Union] parliamentary group, KPG, meeting chaired by President Daniel arap Moi today appealed to [the] international donor community to avoid linking aid to political conditionalities. In a press conference held immediately after the two and half hour closed-door meeting, the party's national secretary general and minister for education, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, said that the KPG expected the donor community to realize that the political change was a process and would be accomplished over a period of time.

Mr. Kamotho also said that the KPG resolved to respect only those political parties which were "home-grown" and not those with foreign influence. He added that KANU would continue to protect the country's independence and sovereignty, the rule of law, freedom of the press and association and those political parties which were in consistent with the country's own political needs. [sentence as received]

The KANU parliamentary group also called on the attorney general, Mr. Amos Wako, to speed up the drafting of a bill harmonizing the election rules and the law governing political parties in line with a motion passed by Parliament recently. The KPG however stressed that the bill had nothing to do with the wider constitutional reforms announced by the government early this year.

The meeting resolved that farmers should be paid without unnecessary delay, and at the same time requested the government to appoint a committee to look into the running and management of the troubled KCC [Kenya Cooperative Creameries].

The secretary general said that the meeting noted the ban on importation of sugar and other goods in the wake of liberalization policy and appealed to the international community to assist the country find viable markets for locally-produced goods.

The meeting, Mr. Kamotho said, reaffirmed the need for unity among KANU members for the good of the country's welfare and reminded members to attend parliamentary proceedings.

Somalia

Civilians, Militiamen Reportedly Killed in Fighting

AB0905193395 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 9 May 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] After a lull of just two days, the Somali capital has been hit by more fighting between rival clan militiamen. On Friday [5 May], 20 people were reported to have been killed in clashes in the south of the capital, the first in the area since the withdrawal of UN troops in March and today, more lives have been lost as our correspondent, Ali Musa Abdi, reports in this fax from Mogadishu.

Both civilians and militiamen have been killed in today's fighting. At least eight civilians were killed after badly aimed 81-mm mortar shells landed in Bermuda [district] this afternoon. Militiamen belonging to the Murasade and Abgal subclans exchanged heavy fire for at least two hours following sporadic shooting earlier in the morning. According to hospital sources, five militiamen are dead and several wounded. Today's fighting also terrorized the business community in Mogadishu's port. Stray bullets injured at least three people, but militia security at the port said that there had been no deaths. In spite of the fighting, the port remained operational.

Efforts for peace by elders of the two warring subclans continue but so far, no concrete settlement has been achieved for Bermuda. Mr. Omar Gesse Disso, a USC [United Somali Congress] central committee member, condemned the renewed outbreak of hostilities, which coincided with the holy day of 'Arafat. Mr. Gesse described the fighting as a senseless and unfortunate event, and he urged the Somali people to end the fighting between them.

Democratic Alliance Chairman Leaves Alliance
EA0805205695 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After holding a series of meetings to discuss the harmful decision made by Mohamed Farah Abullei, the chairman of the SDA [Somali Democratic Alliance], to abandon the SSA [Somali Salvation Alliance] [for the pro-Aidid Somali National Alliance] without consulting members of the SDA Executive Committee and people, a move which offended the organization and its objectives, the SDA, recognizing the importance of putting the record straight, reached the following decisions at a meeting in Boorama town.

1. The SDA still sticks to its original stance that the organization will continue being a member of the SSA.
2. From now on Boorama, the regional capital of Awdal Region, will be the headquarters of the organization.
3. Until a congress of the SDA is held, the following persons will lead the organization on an interim basis: Ali Haji Hirsi Awale, chairman; Abullei Rabile Gob, vice chairman; Musa Eynan Gele, second vice chairman; Idris Hassan Diriye, secretary general. [passage omitted]

SNA Opposes Upcoming UN Official's Visit
EA0905223095 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 9 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Somali National Alliance, SNA, issued a media statement today on UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's continued interference in Somali affairs, and a report on his envoy's coming visit to Somalia.

The statement said the envoy's visit to Somalia has nothing to do with the maintenance of peace, stability or international cooperation by which problems could be resolved, and human rights respected.

The media statement further added that Butrus-Ghali did not consult [word indistinct] Somali organizations

on why he is sending the envoy. This proves that the secretary general does not recognize the rights of the Somali people, and is continuing his unjust interference in Somalia, thereby affecting Somalia's relations with the United Nations, said the statement.

The statement said that Butrus-Ghali is not a mediator between Somali organizations but rather biased in favor of those organizations created by him and his policies. This is a true fact [words indistinct]. The envoy's visit is unacceptable because it will harm the peace and the efforts being made to reconcile the Somali people. [passage omitted]

For these reasons the SNA executive committee said it is opposed to, and strongly criticizes the envoy's visit to Somalia. The committee's stand is supported by the leaders of the Somali organizations currently participating in the reconciliation meeting in Mogadishu.

The SNA's media statement called on the UN Security Council to block the move, which is inimical and useless to the Somali people because it is personally formulated by the secretary general, so that Somali people can resolve their internal problems. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Last Group of Peacekeepers Returns From Liberia
EA0905140995 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 8 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The last group of about 300 soldiers of the Tanzanian Defense Force, which was part of the peacekeeping force in Liberia, has returned today.

The soldiers, who have been in Liberia for over a year, were received at the airport, the Air Force section, Dar es Salaam, by Brigadier General (Bayete) on behalf of the commander in chief of the Defense Forces. The leader of the force, Colonel (Serenge Mrengo), told reporters soon after his arrival that the Tanzanian force contributed greatly in attempts to bring about peace in Liberia but the opposition in that country frustrated efforts to achieve peace.

He said the Tanzanian force returned to the country because of administration problems that kept on occurring there.

Tanzania sent a total of 800 men to Liberia at the end of 1993 in response to a request from the United Nations through the OAU. Other soldiers returned to the country last month.

Gunmen Open Fire on Commuters in KwaZulu/Natal

Nine Reported Killed

*MB0905121695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1145 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban May 9 SAPA — Nine people were shot dead by attackers who opened fire on commuters on their way to work at Isithebe on the KwaZulu/Natal North Coast on Tuesday [9 May] morning.

A constable at Sundumbili police station said three people were shot dead at Okovathi Reserve and six others were gunned down at nearby Mombeni. The same gunmen were apparently responsible for both attacks. Spent AK47 and R1 rifle cartridges were found at the scenes. Further details were not immediately available. Police were investigating. The attack, confirmed by KwaZulu/Natal police in Durban, took place at about 6 AM on Tuesday.

'11' Victims Said Members of ANC

*MB0905205895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1746 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Durban May 9 SAPA — Eleven people, including a 15-year-old youth, were killed in three attacks at Isithebe near Mandini on the KwaZulu/Natal north coast early on Tuesday [9 May] when four gunmen fired indiscriminately at people on their way to work.

Police at the nearby Sundumbili police station said the area — where there has been an increase in violence in the past few months — was tense.

Acting Station Commander Lt Makhosonke Ntuli said although the motive for the killings was not yet known the attacks "could have been political".

Lt Ntuli said according to information received the victims were members of the African National Congress. He added, however, that the whole region was divided into ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party strongholds. [passage omitted]

ANC national spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the massacre confirmed the need for firm and decisive action to be taken by the government and security forces to end the violence in the province.

"The ANC has warned that certain and irresponsible remarks by some IFP office bearers calling on people to rise and resist the central government help to create a climate conducive to lawlessness, chaos and murder of our people.

"We call on the law enforcement agencies to ensure that the perpetrators of this act are speedily brought to face the full might of the law," Mr Mamoepa said.

The ANC in KwaZulu/Natal said the killings followed a week of tension during which ANC homes were claimed to have been burnt down in the area.

It said in a statement from Durban the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] in the region was "totally ineffective because of the useless deployment procedures currently used".

"The authorities are deaf and lack sensitivity on the nature of the violence in the province," ANC Provincial Secretary Senzo Mchunu maintained. [passage omitted]

Rising 'Political Temperature' Said Cause

*MB0905204695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2002 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 9 SAPA — The National Party [NP] on Tuesday [9 May] blamed the massacre of 11 people at Isithebe on the KwaZulu/Natal north coast on Tuesday on the raising of the political temperature because of tardiness in dealing with the question of international mediation on constitutional issues demanded by the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The NP said in a statement the massacre was precisely what could be expected when radicals exploited a situation to create fear and anarchy under conditions of uncertainty.

"The dragging of feet on the question of international mediation and the resultant raising of the political temperature, together with inflammatory remarks by political leaders, are the ingredients which inevitably end in incidents such as this," the NP statement said.

Political leaders had to find motivation out of the tragedy to defuse rising tensions in the province.

IFP Rejects ANC Allegation on Shell House Slayings

*MB0905151095 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network
in English 1400 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has rejected claims by the ANC that it bears the ultimate responsibility for the approximately 50 deaths connected to an IFP march in Johannesburg last year.

IFP Secretary General Dr. Ziba Jiyane says the march from the Library Gardens to Shell House was peaceful until the marchers were shot at. Dr. Jiyane was asked

why marchers had been carrying dangerous weapons when the march was supposed to have been peaceful.

[Begin Jiyane recording] Something to protect yourself does not mean that you have become offensive, and in no way can that be interpreted to mean that they were violent. [end recording]

The IFP was reacting to a statement by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa that guards at the ANC headquarters had merely returned fire after people in the crowd had shot at them.

Paper Views Oklahoma Bombing, U.S. 'Arrogance'
MB1005090495 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
28 Apr-4 May 95 p 4

[FBIS Translated Text] Placing a bomb in front of a building occupied by more than 500 people is utterly contemptible and regrettable, especially because the bomb was placed there with the aim of killing or maiming as many people as possible. However, there are people who are convinced that this bomb which destroyed a government building earlier this week in Oklahoma City in the United States was placed there to serve as a warning to hypocritical Americans, who took advantage of unrest situations worldwide to promote their own selfish interests in trying to dominate world affairs, also by deliberately and eagerly encouraging and supporting the planters of bombs, such as the ANC in South Africa. There are still people in our Cabinet and in other top positions, whose only intellectual or other achievements are that they planted bombs and/or participated in destructive actions.

The Americans have also not minded that through their actions in Grenada, Haiti, South-West Africa, Libya, Angola, Chechnya, Bosnia, South Africa, and several other countries, lives have been lost, people were maimed and property was damaged -- behind its cynical smile and in the name of an undefined phenomenon known as democracy and justice.

The height of hypocrisy was reached when the South African head of state sympathized with Americans while his own organization has a history of planting bombs and limpet mines. Think about the Church Street car bomb, 19 dead and 219 injured; car bomb, Bluff Road, Durban, 5 dead and 31 injured; landmine, Messina, six dead and 5 injured. The list goes on and this does not even take into account the murder of innocent people, farmers and motorists. Although PATRIOT sympathizes with the victims of these political murders the temptation is strong to say: "America, feel this sort of terrorism for a while and ask your leaders then to stop their dictatorial manner and arrogance towards other nations, otherwise you will get what you deserve and

remember then that 'cowboys don't cry.' [preceding three words in English]"

UN's Beye Briefs Mandela on Savimbi-Santos Talks
MB0905093995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 9 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria May 9 SAPA — The recent meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi was a turning point in the Angolan peace process, United Nations special envoy to Angola Alioune Blondine Beye said on Tuesday [9 May].

He said the meeting had "pushed back the wall of mistrust" and the implementation of the Lusaka peace agreement had begun. About 670 British logistical personnel were already deployed as part of the UN peace-keeping force in Angola. Mr Beye was speaking to reporters at Waterkloof Air Base near Pretoria after meeting President Nelson Mandela to brief him on the first meeting in two years between the Angolan leaders in Lusaka on Saturday. He said the three-hour meeting was conducted "in very good conditions" and included face-to-face talks for two hours between Dr Savimbi and Mr dos Santos. "The basis of the Angolan crisis is mistrust and mutual suspicion. I would not say the mistrust has disappeared, but the wall of mistrust has been pushed back. This is a turning point."

With the support of other African heads of state, especially Mr Mandela, things were going to move fast. Mr Beye said UN peace-keeping battalions could now be deployed and the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol would continue. He thanked Mr Mandela, "who is always available to take the necessary action", and said a visit by Dr Savimbi to South Africa would soon take place. "It is not a problem, but just a question of timetables."

The British logistical unit which arrived in Angola on Friday [5 May] would be followed by three other support units, including a Portuguese communication component and a labour unit from Argentina, by the end of the month. Six battalions would also be deployed in six military regions in Angola. "Everything is going as planned. We have some constraints, but only logistical ones. This is not due to a lack of political will. We have the political will," Mr Beye said.

He added that South Africa had played an important role in helping to clear parts of Angola of land mines. It had provided maps and equipment in this regard. "South Africa is waiting for more details so that it can bring massive support for mine clearance." On the presence

of mercenaries in Angola, Mr Beye said the matter was under discussion by all the parties concerned.

Mandela on His First Year in Office

MS0905100495 London INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY in English 7 May 95 p 16

[Report on interview with President Nelson Mandela by Zubeida Jaffer in Cape Town; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] We are sitting in a small drawing-room, no bigger than 13ft x 16ft, though not as small as the cell on Robben Island where President Nelson Mandela spent more than two decades of his life. In days gone by, this was the Powder Room where presidents' wives dressed and prettied themselves. Now it has become the Elephant Room in Mr Mandela's official Cape residence, which he has renamed Genadendal — "Valley of Mercy" in Afrikaans. When it was called Westbrook, the masters of the apartheid state lived here — P W Botha and F W de Klerk among them. Now for the first time a man lives here who has become everyone's president in his first year in office.

But at what price? What have been the difficulties and compromises of the past year? Does he think he has changed the racial mind-set of the country?

"I think it would be unreasonable to expect racism to disappear simply because the ANC is the majority party in government," Mr Mandela says.

"This is a process, it's not an event. It's going to take some years before we eliminate racism. I was looking, for example, at the last survey that was made, with regard to the support the President enjoys — 83 per cent from Africans, 66 per cent from Indians, 55 per cent from whites and 51 per cent from Coloureds (mixed-race). If you take into account that there was a time when I only had 3 per cent from Coloureds and Indians and I think 1 per cent from whites before the elections, then you can see the progress that has been made."

But what have the tangible benefits been for the underprivileged?

"In spite of the fact that we did not have the infrastructure, we have already introduced a free medical scheme for children under six and pregnant mothers. We are now feeding, from January this year, no less than 4 million children, free of charge. We have started a water project in Port Elisabeth.

"Yesterday, I was in Northern Natal launching a land reform programme. We have set up a land restitution commission which is going to address the land claims of people who were dispossessed forcibly by the previous

government. We have a scheme of rural renewal, because... water in this country is a serious problem."

Ten days earlier, about 10,000 people from 17 villages in the north of the country gathered in a dusty temporary stadium in the Maubane village to welcome Mr Mandela. He had travelled to Moretele in the North-West Province to open a water scheme. "This will bring water to a community of 150,000 people."

More than 12 million South Africans are without clean drinking water. Most blacks are without electricity or running water at home. Eight million live in squatter shacks. About 12 million of an estimated population of 41 million are believed to be illiterate. Almost half the population is jobless.

Against this grim picture, projects initiated in this first year of Mr Mandela's government appeared a drop in the ocean. The President disagrees. "We do not want to be romantic, but I think we have made remarkable progress, if you consider the conditions under which we are working. People must be patient, they must give us time. To deliver means planning, organising of resources, the training of people. This cannot be done overnight."

He is familiar with the problems of delivery on the ground — for example, feeding 4 million schoolchildren. "In the countryside there are problems with where to put these food supplies. There are no buildings for that type of thing, to say nothing of refrigeration. There are just no means to keep food for the child. Secondly, the people are poor. They are hungry. When she sees a sandwich, an elderly person thinks of her stomach, and not those of her children."

There are good signs coming from the poorest areas. "Last week I heard news that reconfirmed my belief in the people of our country. Four months ago only 20 per cent of Soweto's residents were paying for their electricity. According to Eskom (the electricity supplier), the people of Soweto have pushed the figure up to 65 per cent. Soweto is an example to the nation — more and more people are paying for what they use."

But Mr Mandela acknowledges the darker aspects of South African life. He admits there are still problems with the police: "Sections of the police, although only a few, have been corrupted by criminal syndicates. The previous government was not interested in crime, they were concentrating on political activities, and therefore the criminals found an opportunity of strengthening themselves."

Similarly, he is less than sanguine about the white civil service and its commitment to reform: "There are serious difficulties because we are dealing with white

supremacy, and there is an inclination to resist the changes that we are introducing. You are dealing with people who enjoyed privileges that are completely out of proportion to their contribution to the development of the country, and they want to cling to these privileges. We do not have trained personnel, we have to rely on these old civil servants. Having said that the majority of civil servants have responded very well. There are difficulties because we have to reorganise the civil service to be able to serve a democratic government, and this is going to take some time."

On the economy Mr Mandela shows more optimism: "But against this background, we have brought about peace and stability and investor confidence. We have published a budget that takes into account fiscal discipline and less government consumption, and we are developing for the first time in the history of this country a free market that we didn't have."

"I was listening today to the Minister of Finance. He wants to introduce strategies to encourage domestic saving in this country. This is important because up to now the rate of our domestic savings is 17 per cent of GDP whereas a small country like Botswana, their rate of saving is 32 per cent."

Perhaps, closest to home, the problems with his estranged wife, Winnie, now dismissed from the government, have taken their toll on Mr Mandela in his first year of office.

When her name is brought up his usually jovial self disappears. There is a hint of exasperation as he tilts forward and his voice deepens: "We must expect Comrade Winnie Mandela to fight back. But we have the situation under control."

"This decision (her dismissal) has been taken both in the interest of good government and to ensure the highest standards of discipline among leading officials in the Government of National Unity."

But does he not think that this action will split the African National Congress and bring disunity? "I don't think so. (General Bantu) Holomisa (a deputy minister considered a supporter of Mrs Mandela) is one of those that is regarded as a wild card. He has made a perfectly responsible statement to say that unity is very important and that the decision by the President removes uncertainty and speculation in the matter."

Mandela Donates 150,000 Rands to Children's Fund
MB0905054395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2104 GMT 8 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria May 8 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Monday (8 May) presented his

second donation of R150,000 [rands] to the children's fund named after him — in spite of a cut in his salary since pledging the annual amount.

He told reporters at his official residence in Pretoria he would gladly increase the donation, provided he received a pay rise. He smilingly added: "My salary has been cut by half since I pledged the amount." Mr Mandela was due to formally launch the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund on Monday evening and to set in motion "a more systematic, people-centered" fund-raising drive. The fund was aimed at people under the age of 30 who were homeless, uneducated or in detention, Mr Mandela said. The first donation was made on June 16 last year when Mr Mandela handed R150,000 to African Bank (?President) Sam Motsenyane. "I emphasised then that this amount would be paid on an annual basis, even if there was a cut in the president's salary."

Mr Mandela said young people who would otherwise have been developing their talents were living a life of "hermits and outcasts", primarily as a result of the apartheid system. "Though this tragic situation plays itself out to varying degrees in all communities, black children — African, coloured and Indian — are worse off." The fund was not an act of charity but was intended to help young people to help themselves.

Mr Mandela said the fund presently stood at R1.9 million as a result of donations by companies, business people and governments. The fund was ready to receive applications for assistance, which would be evaluated in a principled, non-partisan, non-sexist and non-racialistic manner, Mr Mandela said. The insurance company Sanlam said on Monday it would match Mr Mandela's contribution to the fund, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported.

Welfare Forum Criticizes Release of 700 Children
MB1005070795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2226 GMT 09 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 9 SAPA — The National Welfare, Social Service and Development Forum [NSDF] on Tuesday (9 May) said it was horrified that hundreds of children suspected of crimes may have been freed from prison and police cells "on to the streets" without adequate provision for their care.

An amendment to the Correctional Services Act on Monday made it illegal to hold child suspects in cells and about 700 were immediately freed.

In a statement in Johannesburg, Forum Chairman Riah Phiyega said child-care and human rights agencies

around the country were being inundated with calls to look after youngsters who had nowhere to go.

"These agencies are already overloaded," Ms Phiyega said. "They really don't need problems like this one which could easily have been avoided. While we applaud the president's (Mr Nelson Mandela) decision to release children from prison we believe it should have been done over a period of a week or more and that all departments and non-government organisations which are involved should have been drawn into the planning process. To simply turn the children out on to the streets is unforgivable. It makes a mockery of the president's intentions and it calls into question the competence of those who are supposed to be directing the process."

Ms Phiyega said the NSDF had consistently lobbied for closer cooperation between government and civil society, and between the Department of Welfare and other state departments, in providing for the needs of the disadvantaged. "Obviously our message is falling on deaf ears in some quarters and it is the children who are suffering as a result."

Awaiting-trial children freed from cells on Monday were to have been placed in the custody of their parents or guardians or in "places of safety". However, many were freed without supervision.

Right Wing Scorns Prisoner Release

MB1005090595 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 10 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party, the Freedom Front and the Conservative Party have all criticized President Mandela's release of child prisoners.

In a statement, the National Party said while it agreed that prison was no place for children, proper planning should have preceded the release so that criminals were not simply dumped back onto the street. The Freedom Front slammed the move saying it would increase lawlessness and damage South Africa's image abroad. They were echoed by the Conservative Party who said releasing convicted criminals could only worsen South Africa's high crime rate.

South African Press Review for 9 May

MB0905121495

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Right-Wing President in France Not Good News for South Africa — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 May in a page 14 editorial looks at France's election of Gaullist Jacques Chirac, saying that from a South African perspective, Chirac's victory "probably heralds bad news in the context of our relations with the European Union and our faltering efforts to secure the best trade deal possible there. With France known as one of the most protectionist countries in Europe, particularly over agriculture, conservative French farmers will not expect their new president to deal liberally with us." A "rightwing mood in France will not work to our advantage."

SOWETAN

Police Abuse of Human Rights — "All South Africans should be extremely concerned about the study which claims that human rights abuses have continued among the ranks of the police — even after the installation of the new Government," states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 May. However, SOWETAN believes those who violate the public's human rights "remain a minority among the police." Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi should establish, "sooner rather than later," an independent complaints directorate to investigate public complaints against the police.

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Idolatry of President Mandela — To President Mandela's credit he has not encouraged a "cult of personality," according to a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 May. But it is "fostered" by his party, as well as "leading members of the business community." BUSINESS DAY warns that to identify Mandela with the state and "endow him with superhuman status carries grave dangers; it is not good when reports, for example, of one individual's ill-health spark convulsions in the markets." Mandela intends to relinquish the presidency after the 1999 elections and, therefore, continued "idolatry" of the president can only "complicate and destabilise the succession."

Angola

Portuguese UN Peacekeepers Arrive for Duty

MB0905205495 *Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Portuguese United Nations troops have arrived in Angola as part of the deployment of more than 7,000 UN peacekeepers to monitor the implementation of a pact ending 20 years of civil war. UN special envoy Alioune Blondin Beye said that the Portuguese soldiers would reinforce logistical teams already in Angola, including 679 British military engineers.

In Lisbon, a military spokesman said five Portuguese soldiers would leave today by cargo plane, accompanying several dozen vehicles and containers of equipment and supplies. A further 96 troops would leave Portugal later this week.

FAA Forces Reportedly Planning More Attacks

MB0905144595 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Despite efforts by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the United Nations to consolidate peace in Angola, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, are determined to capture Huila Province's Gungue commune, which is under UNITA control. Jose Ernesto, Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel] correspondent in the area, reports that General Furtado, commander of government forces in Huila, ordered Colonel Sete Vidas in Caluquembe to go to Cuchi commune to prepare the attack on Gungue commune. The UNITA Military Command in Huila alerts the Angolan and international community that it will not be held responsible for the negative consequences to the peace process if the Angolan Government carries out its macabre plans. The UNITA Military Command urges the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 to assume its responsibility.

In Huambo Province, residents of Sampo are still longing for peace in Angola. Vorgan correspondent Capanda Segundo reports that government units attacked Ngongo and Equete villages on 4 May, looting the residents' property. The villagers condemn these actions and urge the Angolan Government to cultivate the spirit of peace and national reconciliation.

Zimbabwe

Gold Production Shows 16 Percent Increase in 1995

MB0905134995 *Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare May 9 SAPA — Gold production in Zimbabwe rose 16 per cent for the first four months of this year compared to the same period last year amid improved sentiment in the bullion market, ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reports.

The Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines on Tuesday [9 May] said 7441.65kg (7.4 [metric] tons) valued at ZD762-million [Zimbabwe dollars] of gold had been produced during the quarter compared to 6431.85kg (6.4 tons) valued at ZD640-million during the same period in 1994.

The chamber said it believed if the rate of production could be kept at that pace, output would top 22 tons by the end of the year. Last year, production reached 20.5 tons bringing in ZD2.05-billion in foreign currency.

The firmer gold price in the international market and increased exploration activity for the yellow metal helped sustain confidence in the mining sub-sector. This was at a time when viability of the other industries, particularly those agriculturally-related, were affected by the drought, high interest rates and inflation.

Liberia**ULIMO, NPFL Intensify Fighting To Control Bridge***AB0705152795 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 6 May 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is a few days now since the forces of Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] crossed the Saint Paul's River from Lofa, in the northeast of Liberia, into Bong County and began clashes with Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Liberation Front of Liberia]. It looked at first as though ULIMO was gaining ground but now it seems the real battle is for a bridge across the river. Our reporter, Jonathan Peyle, telexed this report:

The fighting between the NPFL and Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO forces, which entered Bong County town of (?Gbalatuo) last week, intensified yesterday around the Saint Paul's River Bridge, with both sides exchanging artillery fire. The bridge, which links Bong and Lofa Counties, is situated some 50 km northeast of Gbarnga. According to a battlefield radio communication I monitored last night, the fighting on the Saint Paul's River Bridge began in the early hours of the day when NPFL forces broke out of their hideout and launched a counter-attack against the ULIMO position on the Lofa County [side] under the bridge.

The bridge is said to have changed hands three times before fighting subsided later on in the afternoon but sporadic shooting continued at nearby Jamestown until nightfall. It's not clear which faction is in control of the bridge today. A military source told me that at first ULIMO, who crossed into Bong County last week, have now been encircled by NPFL fighters but according to my source, NPFL forces are still finding it difficult to contain the situation across the entire region. Fresh troops sent into the area to strengthen their respective sides are unable to make much of an impression as the battlezone is well-infested with land mines.

In another development, a Methodist Church-owned hospital in the eastern town of Ganta, which is the referral health center in rural Liberia at the moment, is on the verge of closing down due to drug and material shortages. The hospital was completely looted, ransacked, and its staff harassed by NPFL fighters last year, causing the staff to flee. When I visited the hospital a few days ago, I saw displaced health workers trying to run the hospital with virtually no supplies. Patients, mostly newly wounded fighters, were lying helplessly on beds with no mattresses or sheets.

Official Reacts to Taylor, Koromah Statements*AB0905214595 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 9 May 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Now, yesterday on this program, you may have heard the Liberian faction leaders, Alhaji Koromah and Charles Taylor, sounding off against each other about the current fighting between the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], with the ULIMO leader threatening to advance on the NPFL stronghold at Gbarnga. Well, tonight, we got a call from Sam Dhokie, a one-time associate of Charles Taylor, who is now minister for internal affairs in the Liberian Transitional Government, and he wanted to react to those interviews. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Mr. Dhokie what he made of the slanging [as heard] match between the two faction leaders.

[Begin recording] [Dhokie] Well, they are quarreling and talking about territorial gains and still killing people in the country. We condemn both of them for that, and we want to make it known that we will not continue to permit them to go on like that forever.

[White] But who is going to stop them?

[Dhokie] I want to say, like Mr. Koromah, he has made a very serious mistake when he said that he is going to pursue Mr. Taylor into Gbarnga and attack Nimba County. I am from Nimba County, and I want to say it will be a sad mistake if Mr. Koromah attempts to enter into Nimba County because we will not accept that, and it will be.... [pauses] then the fighting will be reduced down to regional level and we will not.... [pauses] we as people of Nimba County will never permit Mr. Koromah to attack Nimba County, and fight into Nimba County. While we are not going along with Mr. Taylor because of his intransigence, we will not permit Mr. Koromah to attack our people in Nimba, and we will be ready to fight him back.

[White] You sound just as bad as them.

[Dhokie] No, but well you see.... [pauses] You know, you can take certain things for certain times but not all of the time. We have been trying to bring peace, and people are continuously fighting and talking about territory. Liberia does not belong to any one faction or group. All of us are from a particular area in Liberia. We all have our area of origin, so I am not trying to sound like them, but I am trying to give a warning that we will not permit.... [pauses] We as people of Nimba

Country will not permit any more fighting into Nimba County. [end recording]

Senegal

Missing French Tourists Said Seen Near Border
*LD0905105995 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On to Senegal now, with developments concerning the disappearance of four French tourists in Casamance.

As you know, they disappeared on 6 April. After more than a month of fruitless search operations carried out by both the Senegalese Army and the army of Guinea-Bissau, it is now believed that fresh leads appeared yesterday. Our correspondent in the region, Diane Galliot, reports:

[Galliot] This is the first time since the beginning of the inquiry that serious leads have seemed to take shape. According to an official source in Ziguinchor, it is believed that intelligence experts who have been carrying out an inquiry for more than three weeks now in villages in the region, have received matching eyewitness accounts that the four French nationals went through a village at the border with Guinea-Bissau. They were on foot and were escorted or accompanied by Senegalese nationals.

If this piece of information is confirmed, this would mean that the four French nationals who went missing on 6 April are alive, that they are in the hands of the rebels of the southern front of the MDFC [Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces], and that they might have been taken to Guinea-Bissau.

The Senegalese authorities are convinced that those villages in Guinea-Bissau where Casamance civilians have taken refuge, are used now and then as rear bases or as supply bases by MFDC separatists. This is not the first time that leads seem to point to Guinea-Bissau. The

authorities of that country, however, have denied after each inquiry that the missing French nationals could find themselves on their territory. Diane Galliot, Dakar, for RFI.

Sierra Leone

Guinea Troops Sent To Help Defend Freetown
*LD0905195795 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 9 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In the Sierra Leone conflict, the national radio says that 40 rebels, including four women, have been killed in the past few hours in the southeast of the country. At the same time, a new contingent of Guinean soldiers has arrived in Sierra Leone. There are 200 men in all, and they are described as elite troops who will provide assistance to government forces facing increasing pressure from the Revolutionary United Front [RUF]. Our correspondent is Serge Daniel:

[Daniel] A jeep from the Sierra Leonean Army gave the starting command to the convoy, bringing to approximately 1,000 the number of Guinean military personnel in Sierra Leone. Well-informed sources in Conakry say that the latest reinforcements will not be posted to the Guineans' military base in Daru, in the south of Sierra Leone, but will be assigned to the defense of the capital, Freetown. Fifty of the 200 Guinean soldiers will join the guardsmen assigned to President Valentine Strasser's personal protection. The rest of the contingent will help the Sierra Leonean Army, essentially in the area of heavy artillery, with the objective of halting the rebels' advance.

The RUF now has the important town of Waterloo, only a few kilometers from Freetown, in its sights. The Government of Guinea justifies its involvement in Sierra Leone by citing a mutual assistance accord. The RUF, led by Foday Sankoh, has always protested that this accord does not apply in cases of conflict.

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